

Law Enforcement News

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Black cops' group offers security aid for Labor Day fest

Aim is averting repeat of '89 riot

A national organization of black police officers has offered the services of some of its 35,000 members to help Virginia Beach, Va., officials maintain an orderly and festive atmosphere during the annual Labor Day gathering of predominantly black college students, which last year resulted in a violent confrontation between police and students.

Ronald E. Hampton, the executive director of the National Black Police Association (NBPA), told LEN that the group made a formal offer to city officials in mid-April to help maintain order during the three-day gathering that has attracted tens of thousands of black college students to the resort town in recent years.

"What we did was offer our services — as professional law enforcement people — as marshals or independent observers in an off-duty status to assist them with what's going to take place on Labor Day," said Hampton, who said the offer stemmed from concern by NBPA members over police response to last year's riot that resulted in at least

50 injuries, 650 arrests and million of dollars in property damage.

Hampton said the children of NBPA members who attend predominantly black colleges will probably be attending the festivities, known in the past as "Greekfest." This year, city officials and student leaders are carefully planning activities to ensure that the party, now formally known as "Laborfest," will not be marred by violence.

"We saw a way to provide a double-fold service: to protect our kids and also, to assist them" in planning the event, said Hampton, who added that a planned event, sanctioned by city officials, may help to reduce the possibility of violence and disorder.

While city officials have not yet accepted the offer, Hampton said NBPA members have already volunteered — at their own expense — to attend the Labor Day celebration that is expected to draw upwards to 150,000 people to the resort city in the heavily populated Tidewater region.

Last year's gathering resulted in two

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Monument to dedication:

Foundation plans honors for slain 'domestic soldiers'

As law enforcement officials, government leaders and the families of police officers gathered in Washington, D.C., during National Police Week in mid-May to honor the nation's peace officers, another group was meeting to ensure that the memories of those lawmen slain in the line of duty are never dimmed.

That week marked the first meeting of the directors and advisory board members of the Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation (LEMF), who came together to lay the groundwork for a project that will allow for a permanent remembrance of the men and women — "America's Domestic Soldiers," as they are referred to by the foundation — who have given their lives throughout U.S. history to uphold the laws of the land.

During its first meeting, the members of the Roselle, Ill.-based foundation began plotting a plan of action that will culminate in the construction of a museum and library, at a yet-undesignated site, which will document the history of law enforcement in America, and the publication of a memorial book that will focus on the lives of the officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

The project is a direct outgrowth of a decade-long research effort by former Arlington Heights, Ill., police Sgt. Ron Van Raalte, a 15-year police veteran who has traveled throughout the United States to compile the names and circumstances surrounding the deaths of nearly

35,000 American law enforcement personnel, beginning with the first recorded in 1724. Van Raalte is president of the foundation, which is a nonprofit corporation with state and Federal tax-exempt status.

Van Raalte cautioned that the foundation's activities are not to be seen as a competition to the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial in Washington, D.C.'s Judiciary Square, construction of which is underway, as preparations for the LEMF project began a few years before the plans for the Washington memorial were announced. He noted that the centerpiece of the foundation's project is the museum and library that will in some way utilize the records that Van Raalte has painstakingly compiled since 1980 through newspaper accounts, historical society records and official documents. That research — which includes deaths in now-defunct law enforcement agencies and deaths that were largely unknown because they occurred prior to the start of FBI record-keeping on line-of-duty deaths in 1961 — is "virtually complete," said Van Raalte, who credits the law enforcement community with assisting him in the mammoth task.

Van Raalte said he has wanted to see the museum, library and book come to fruition from the outset of his research. "Last summer, I started contacting people who were aware of what my goals were originally and asked them if they would be interested in becoming involved in running the Law



Ronald Van Raalte

Enforcement Memorial Foundation," he said. "I picked those words carefully because of wanting to avoid confusion with the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund. You have to call it 'law enforcement' because it's not just police. It involves deputy sheriffs, special agents and every facet of the law enforcement system."

The foundation operates as a "membership organization, as opposed to just accepting donations," he added. It is run by an unpaid seven-member board of directors, who must be current

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Report finds holes in border-screening system

Drug smugglers said to sneak in

A Federal agency has found that the computer system used by Customs agents to screen those entering the United States contains highly incomplete and inaccurate information, according to a report in the New York Times.

The Times reported May 10 that the General Accounting Office review of the Treasury Enforcement Communications System II found "systemic deficiencies" that could allow known drug smugglers to enter the country undetected.

The report is seen as a blow to the Bush Administration's plans to extend the system to become a central storehouse of information on Federal drug enforcement activities.

However, a spokesman for the Customs Service criticized the findings, saying they are based on insuffi-

cient sampling of the computer records. Dennis Shimkoski said, "This system is not rife with errors. . . . What we're looking at here is a report that is not based on a representative, true sample."

The report, prepared for the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, is based on a review of 70 cases where Customs officials arrested or searched people.

It found that the names of 65 of the 70 suspects were not added to the computer data base even though many of them had attempted to smuggle drugs or concealed weapons into the country or were connected with other crimes.

This could allow known criminals to reenter the country, the report said. It cited as an example a man who was stopped at the border in April 1989 as

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Congress to have its say in bitter body-armor battle

The latest salvo in the continuing controversy over body armor standards has been fired in Congress with the introduction by Representative Edward F. Feighan of a bill that would charge the National Institute of Justice with establishing mandatory standards for bulletproof vests.

An identical bill has been introduced in the Senate by Dennis DeConcini, an Arizona Democrat, and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Feighan, an Ohio Democrat who sits on the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, timed the introduction of the Police Protection Act of 1990 to coincide with National Police Week. He said his bill "will restore our law enforcement officers' confidence in bulletproof vests, and more importantly, it will save lives."

The controversy centers on the development of two sets of standards — one devised by the body armor manufacturers' trade group, the Personal Protective Armor Association, and the other by the National Institute of Justice's Technology Assessment Program (TAP). Those supporting the NIJ's ".03" standard on the testing and quality of the bulletproof vests say there

is an inherent conflict of interest in the PPAA's own standard, known as ".05", in that it amounts to an industry regulating itself. They also contend that the presence of 50 nationally recognized criminal justice officials on the TAP advisory committee provides technological expertise that better serves law enforcement.

Industry officials have insisted that the NIJ's testing procedures are flawed and would result in manufacturers having to produce a bulkier vest that police officers would be less likely to wear. The result, they say, would be a loss of lives as police officers refuse to wear uncomfortable protective garments. [See LEN, April 15, 1990.]

Feighan's legislation gives the NIJ sole control over the establishment of performance standards and test protocols for body armor. It would require manufacturers to affix labels to the garments to indicate that they were manufactured in accordance with NIJ standards. The labels would also note "the level of ballistic protection" afforded by the product.

The bill also directs NIJ to develop standards in consultation with the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of

the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Defense Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Secret Service, the U.S. Marshal's Service, "any other agency which purchases body armor for its employees," a broad spectrum of law enforcement organizations, and representatives of major body-armor manufacturers.

In the interim, the current ".03" standard would remain in effect. After a standard is developed, body armor manufacturers would be required to submit armor samples to the NIJ "on a periodic basis" for compliance testing.

In a move certain to rattle body-armor manufacturers, the bill would also levy penalties against those who manufacture, sell or distribute any body-armor product not in compliance with the interim ".03" standard or the standard that would ultimately be developed. The bill calls for civil fines "not to exceed \$2,000 for each violation" against violators.

In arguing for NIJ control over the development of body armor standards, Feighan noted the institute's 10 years

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What They Are Saying:

"We sold this and they bought it. Some people called it scare tactics; I just called it being realistic."

Mohave County, Ariz., Sheriff Joe Cook, whose direct, hard-sell appeals to county voters paid off in approval of a budget override that will permit new hiring and equipment purchases. (3:5)

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — A bill to toughen penalties for bias-motivated crimes has been approved by the State Senate and sent on to Gov. William O'Neill. The Governor has said he will not veto the measure, but has reservations about its protection of homosexuals.

DELAWARE — William Jopp, 39, has been named to head the 25-member Capitol Police, the force that guards state property.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Police Sgt. James Whitaker Jr. has pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice and false swearing as part of a plea bargain in which the Federal Government agreed to drop 165 other charges relating to a scheme to steal from a police fund intended for undercover drug buys.

MAINE — Secretary of State G. William Diamond has approved a 1991 ballot question aimed at keeping guns out of the hands of children. The measure, proposed by Portland Police Chief Michael Chitwood, would hold adults responsible if a child gains "unsupervised access to an improperly stored firearm." Roughly 50,000 signatures are needed to win the referendum a formal place on the ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS — Community leaders in Boston rallied late last month in support of Deputy Police Superintendent William Celester, who has received death threats over the Police Department's stop-and-search gang suppression policy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Attorney General John Arnold has proposed the formation of a special task force aimed at seizing drug dealers' assets and attacking the profit element of drug trafficking. The projected \$567,500 cost of the unit would come from a \$2.5-million Federal grant.

NEW YORK — Buffalo police report that more than \$250,000 in stolen property is recovered each year as a result of a 1988 anti-fencing ordinance regulating pawnshops. In some cases, however, thieves are evading the law by taking their loot to the suburbs.

After an initial snub by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Suffolk County has been designated as a "High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area" and included in a multimillion dollar Federal anti-drug program aimed at breaking major narcotics organizations. The county had originally been excluded from the New York area as defined by the drug policy office, which had listed the five boroughs of New York City, Nassau County, and three northern New Jersey counties.

An often bitter dispute between the New York City police and fire departments over control of emergency scenes has been resolved after years of feuding, with the adoption of a command protocol that Mayor David N. Dinkins said "establishes unambiguous lines of authority and responsibility." The agreement designates the ranking police official on the scene to take charge at

water rescues, bombings and bomb threats, and vehicle accidents. The ranking fire commander will take charge at utility emergencies, building collapses and hazardous spills.

VERMONT — A bill that would allow the pretrial jailing of persons charged with kidnapping or aggravated sexual assault has been sent to Gov. Madeline Kunin, who is expected to sign the measure. The legislation would also make both offenses punishable by life sentences.

Southeast

ALABAMA — When Lawrence County District Attorney Tim Littrell says "No one is above the law," he apparently means it. A recent drug investigation in which Littrell participated led to the indictment of his brother, 29-year-old Robert Littrell, and County Coroner Steven Bradford, 36.

Gov. Guy Hunt has signed an omnibus juvenile justice bill that imposes mandatory sentences for some juvenile delinquents and authorizes judges to send parents to alcohol and drug treatment programs.

ARKANSAS — Thirty-five employees of the El Dorado Police Department are awaiting random drug tests as part of a program that began May 1. Twenty employees have already been tested.

FLORIDA — A man who stole hundreds of turtle eggs during last year's nesting season has received the harshest sentence ever imposed by a state court for the crime: one year in jail and a fine of \$11,250. Alvin G. Keel pleaded guilty May 11 to three counts of possession of a turtle egg, disturbing a turtle nest and possession of drug paraphernalia. Keel, who is believed to be a major supplier in a local turtle-egg black market, could have been fined \$100 for each of the 582 eggs he stole.

The number of burglaries in Lake Worth has "virtually dropped to nothing," according to a police supervisor, since the arrest this month of eight people said by police to be responsible for as many as 70 break-ins. Detectives and patrol officers teamed up in early May in response to an increase in residential and commercial burglaries the month before. They arrested seven people in connection with more than half of the burglaries, and another man was charged with the rest.

A 46-year-old Inverness woman who has been charged with drunken driving 18 times was sentenced May 14 to a maximum five years in prison, and prosecutors say the relatively short term for such a repeat offender points to a need for legislative reform. In the past 15 years, Dollie Louise Fazekas has used 14 aliases, nine Social Security numbers and six dates of birth to keep driving. In April, her driver's license was revoked for life.

TENNESSEE — Hamilton County Sheriff H. Q. Hyatt and two Chattanooga city judges are among the defendants in a \$3-million racketeering lawsuit that charges them with using school equip-

ment and employees to perform work on private property.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — The Chicago suburb of Ford Heights, which suspended one police chief after accusations of drug dealing, has appointed another controversial figure to the job. Selester Gilty, 43, a former Oak Park police officer who lodged charges of racism against the police department there and later was dismissed for lying about his academic credentials, was named to the \$30,000-a-year position.

INDIANA — Gov. Evan Bayh has named Jodie English as Wayne County prosecutor, replacing Gerald Surace Jr., who quit after being convicted in March of taking bribes to fix cases.

KENTUCKY — Former Christian County Sheriff William Dillard faces a May 21 arraignment date on charges that he did not give the county money he got for providing security during the cleanup of a 1988 train derailment. He is also charged with not reporting the money on state tax forms.

MICHIGAN — Former Detroit deputy police chief Kenneth Weiner, an accused swindler who is the central figure in an investigation of departmental corruption, escaped from a U.S. marshal escorting him to a lawyer's office, and was recaptured one hour later after a van he commandeered hit another vehicle.

OHIO — Officials say the abuse of inhalants is a continuing problem among Ohio youths, despite widespread education on the danger of drugs. The Akron Beacon Journal reported May 13 that eight youths in the state have died from sniffing glue and other easily obtained substances.

Youngstown Mayor Patrick J. Ungaro and the City Council are at odds over the disposition of \$90,000 in the city budget, with Ungaro wanting to add new police officers to the payroll and the council's Finance Committee pushing to use the money to reopen a neighborhood fire station. Said Ungaro: "We need \$200,000 to reopen that fire station, and we don't have it. The Police Department is understaffed too, and with summer vacations coming up, they'll be really hurting." An uphill battle is anticipated over the use of the money.

WISCONSIN — A Florida pilot convicted of smuggling 38 pounds of cocaine into Milwaukee was sentenced May 11 to 37-1/2 years without parole — described as one of the longest Federal sentences ever imposed in the state. The sentence imposed on John Mettler, 37, of Fort Lauderdale fell short of what prosecutors requested — life without parole.

Plains States

KANSAS — A 530-student junior high school in Haysville was evacuated May

7 after two students were found carrying four pipe bombs under their jackets. One boy was being searched for cigarettes when one bomb was found; a second boy had three bombs in his possession. School officials said both youths told them the bombs were for show and were not intended to be detonated.

Hutchinson police are investigating the city's first phone-in theft. A robber called a Kwik Shop convenience store before dawn and ordered the clerk on duty to put cash in a bag outside the door for pickup 10 minutes later.

MINNESOTA — Catherine Janssen, a six-year veteran of the St. Paul Police Department, was named as the state's Police Woman of the Year earlier this month. Janssen, 30, was one of two officers who helped rescue several children from a house fire last August. The other rescuer, Officer Patrick Lytle, was named Police Officer of the Year in March.

MISSOURI — Paul Leisure, who is serving a life sentence for his involvement in a series of 1980 gang-war car bombings, has filed a \$50-million lawsuit saying his civil rights were violated. Leisure charges that the FBI knew in advance and failed to warn him of a 1981 car bombing that blew off parts of his legs.

Eight St. Louis high schools will soon deploy metal detectors to search students for weapons, and school officials say the practice is being considered for middle schools. Any student found with a weapon faces expulsion.

Bob Roark, a 41-year-old former security guard, was named as police chief of Carterville on May 8. He replaces Bobbie Ray White, who quit along with his three officers in a scheduling dispute.

NEBRASKA — The Omaha City Council opened public hearings May 8 on how the Police Department handles complaints of brutality and harassment. Councilman Fred Conley says complaints against police should be investigated by an independent board, not by other police officers.

Omaha Police Chief James Skinner said May 9 that he has no reason to doubt the findings of a study that said a proposed casino in Council Bluffs, Iowa, would bring increased crime to the metropolitan area. One gambling expert told the study group that if a casino is built in Council Bluffs, the anticipated social costs would include increases in property crime and increases in illicit activities such as prostitution and loan-sharking.

NORTH DAKOTA — Emerado Police Chief Eric Stewart, 28, was shot twice in the head during a disturbance at a bar earlier this month. He was listed in serious condition at United Hospital in Grand Forks.

Southwest

COLORADO — The state Supreme Court ruled May 14 that children may

testify in abuse cases without having to describe what an "oath to tell the truth means." The ruling came in the case of a Summit County day-care worker accused of abusing a four-year-old boy.

TEXAS — Alex Gonzales, a 25-year-old former Houston police officer, was sentenced May 1 to seven years in prison for shooting a black woman to death last October. Gonzales, who was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, was driving home from a birthday party with two other off-duty Houston officers when they were cut off by a truck driven by Ida Lee Delaney, 50. The jurors in the case found that in the ensuing quarrel, Gonzales struck Delaney, provoking her into shooting him, before he returned fire and killed her.

Dallas City Council members have endorsed a \$7.1-million anti-drug plan proposed by Police Chief Mack Vines, which includes creating six more police storefront stations in the next three years and expanding drug education programs in elementary schools. Vines said the bulk of the money — \$4.7 million — will be used to sustain existing Police Department programs. Some council members said the proposal does not go far enough, particularly with respect to drug-treatment facilities.

UTAH — Officials say 30 state prison inmates — less than 1 percent — were HIV-positive in the first year of the state's AIDS testing program, despite having a better-than-average likelihood of high-risk behavior.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — Four joy-riding teenagers who led San Francisco police on a chase at speeds of up to 110 miles per hour turned into what they thought was alley and ended up in a dead-end police station driveway. The youths were taken to Juvenile Hall and booked on suspicion of auto theft.

A San Francisco taxi driver who captured a mugger last year by pinning him to a wall with his cab is being sued by the bandit. Holden C. Hollom and the Luxor Cab Co. were sued for \$5 million earlier this month by James McClure, who pleaded guilty to robbing and beating a Japanese tourist and is now serving an eight-year prison term. McClure's attorney said Hollom "ended up crushing my client's leg between the bumper and a concrete wall. The leg still has not healed, and I don't expect he'll walk normally again." Hollom, who has driven a cab for 23 years, also works as a Hollywood stunt driver.

IDAHO — Coeur d'Alene police have begun issuing warning tickets to drivers of cars with their stereos playing too loudly. A new city ordinance limits maximum noise levels to 55 decibels.

NEVADA — The state Supreme Court ruled May 10 that people who can prove they were sexually abused as children can sue for civil damages no matter how much time has passed since the abuse. The ruling came in the case of a young man, now 22, and his ex-Big Brother.

Federal File



A roundup of criminal justice activities at the Federal level.

• Drug Enforcement Administration

The DEA, in concert with Mexican anti-drug forces, is stepping up efforts to prevent American-made chemicals needed to produce cocaine, heroin and other illegal drugs from flowing into Mexico. Officials say that as Mexico has become a major transit point for "precursor" chemicals used by South American drug traffickers, a vigorous black market in the chemicals has evolved, in which Colombian drug cartels pay up to 10 times the normal prices for chemicals such as acetone, ether and toluene. From 1983 to 1986, according to a Central Intelligence Agency study, Mexico's imports of the chemicals increased by 1,160 percent, while the Mexican economy grew by just 2.5 percent. Mexico is said to have become the destination of about 30 percent of all chemical exports from the United States, including about 20 chemicals whose foreign sale is now regulated by the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988, which went into effect on Nov. 1, 1989. Under the law, American chemical companies must notify the DEA of regular foreign customers who purchase "threshold" amounts of the chemicals. If the DEA finds reason to believe that the foreign customer is diverting the chemicals to drug traffickers, it can order an immediate halt to shipments from the United States.

• Justice Department

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh has given the green light for Federal prosecutors in Chicago to seek the death penalty against two men charged with murdering a witness in a drug case. The approval clears the way for the first test of a 1988 Federal law that allows the death penalty for murders committed or ordered by drug dealers as part of their business. The "extreme sanction," as one prosecutor termed it, will be sought against Alexander Cooper and Anthony Davis, who allegedly murdered a Federal witness to protect their \$50,000-a-day drug ring. Thornburgh said in a prepared statement: "Street-level distribution networks such as the one alleged in this indictment cannot be effectively dismantled without the cooperation of citizen-witnesses. When those witnesses are murdered because of their cooperation with law enforcement authorities, Congress has determined that this ultimate sanction should be available." No civilian has been executed in a Federal case since Victor Feuger, a convicted kidnapper and murderer, was hanged in 1963.

• Drug Enforcement Administration

President Bush moved to fill a key Federal law enforcement post May 11 when he announced the nomination of U.S. District Judge Robert Bonner of Los Angeles to head the Drug Enforcement Administration. Bush nominated Bonner to fill the void left by the retirement of former DEA chief John Lawn, who left the post in March to take an executive position with the New York Yankees baseball team. Bonner, whose appointment must be confirmed by the Senate, is widely regarded as a veteran in the war on drugs. Robert Feldkamp, a former DEA spokesman who now edits the newsletter Demand Reduction Digest, told USA Today that Bonner is a "super choice" to fill the DEA slot. "He's no Johnny-come-lately to the criminal justice scene. He knows the territory, he knows the turf," said Feldkamp. Bonner, 48, spent five years as U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California, which includes Los Angeles, before his appointment as a Federal judge last year. He oversaw investigations into a huge money-laundering ring based in Los Angeles; a defense procurement scandal involving Rockwell International; the espionage trial of FBI agent Richard Miller; and the murder of DEA agent Enrique Camarena Salazar in 1985, for which two Mexican Federal police officers were convicted. Bonner has called for more DEA agents and tougher sentences for drug dealers. He also predicts a "relatively drug-free society" in five years or so. "As far as being one of the guys, that's just not my image," Bonner said of himself during a news conference after his nomination was announced. "I am required to put demands on the assistants that require a little more distance than being just another attorney in office." Federal drug-policy director William Bennett said he was "impressed" with Bonner, calling him a "smart and tough guy" who will "do a hell of a job." Bonner will take over the helm of the DEA at a time when agents are talking about leaving the agency because of inadequate pay. DEA officials have requested a budget increase to \$700 million, over the current \$542 million it currently receives.

• Federal Bureau of Investigation

A Hispanic FBI agent who was seriously wounded in a 1986 shootout with bank robbers that claimed the lives of two of his colleagues, and who later joined a class-action lawsuit charging the bureau with discrimination against its Hispanic agents, was awarded the FBI's first Medal of Valor on April 10. Edmundo Mireles Jr., 36, was wounded in a gun battle with two bank robbery suspects that he and fellow agents Benjamin Grogan and Jerry Dove were tailing outside Miami on April 11, 1986. Grogan and Dove were killed in what FBI Director William Sessions called "appalling gunfire." Mireles, although gravely wounded, killed suspects Michael Platt and William Matix, who had been implicated in a series of violent bank robberies. The lawsuit by Hispanic agents, including Mireles, was settled in 1989 and forced the bureau to promote Hispanics.

Tossing voters his best pitch. . .

Sheriff hits fiscal homer

Door-to-door stumping by sheriff's deputies, donations from local businesses and a spate of appearances before civic and business leaders by Mohave County, Ariz., Sheriff Joe Cook paid off May 11 when voters approved an \$11-million budget override that will allow the financially strapped Sheriff's Department to hire additional deputies and purchase new equipment and vehicles.

"We caught a lot of people unaware," said Cook of the victory, including county officials "who said it couldn't be done" in a county that traditionally votes down any issue that smacks of tax increases.

Cook's detractors were proved wrong when voters approved — by a margin of 57 percent — a proposal to allow the Board of Supervisors to levy an \$11-million property tax over the next seven years to pay for manpower and equipment.

Cook had vowed to return to patrol duties himself if the measure had been defeated, citing an influx in residents and a need for "high-visibility law enforcement" to prevent criminal elements from gaining a foothold in the resort area abutting California and Nevada in western Arizona.

The new revenues will allow the sheriff to hire 25 new deputies, give current deputies a 25-percent pay raise and buy 25 new vehicles and other equipment for the 54-deputy agency. The pay raise, effective July 1, will bring starting deputies' salaries in line

with others in the region, or about \$23,000 a year, Cook told LEN. He added that he hopes to bring new deputies on "as soon as possible" and testing for the 100 or so applicants will begin in June.

Cook said he approached the campaign to gain support for the tax increase "the same way I ran my campaign" for sheriff in 1988. A \$6,000 donation allowed the agency to produce brochures explaining the need for more law enforcement in the huge county, which Cook said is growing so fast that by 1997 it will be the third-largest county in the state, after Maricopa and Pima. With that rate of growth, Cook explained, will come a projected 300-percent to 400-percent increase in crime.

"We have an influx of people coming from California and we don't have any law enforcement visibility along the Colorado River border. We've got to have it to turn back the wrong people," said Cook.

Cook traveled all over the county addressing business and civic organizations to persuade them to support the issue, and deputies used their days off to drum up support in a door-knocking campaign. Cook concentrated effort on the county's three largest municipalities — Bullhead City, Lake Havasu City and Kingman — where, he said, "people . . . don't perceive that they need county law enforcement."

To win the support of city residents, Cook espoused a theme warning his

audiences that "if the county goes bad around you, then the cities are going to go bad." He noted that the three cities "were beautiful places to live" but wouldn't be "if [they] were picked up and dropped in East Los Angeles," the site of continuing gang warfare for the past several years.

"This is basically what's going to happen if we don't get law enforcement out here to drive back this crime — we're going to be surrounded by the criminal element and it's going to permeate the cities," he warned.

To back up his warning, Cook reeled off figures showing a marked rise in crime in Mohave County since 1986, noting triple-digit increases in burglary, forcible rape and child molestation, and a 50-percent rise in homicides.

"Everything's just shot out of sight," he told LEN. Calls for service increased 60 percent in the same period, he added.

"We sold this and they bought it," Cook said of the strategy. "Some people called it scare tactics; I just called it being realistic."

Cook said he was very gratified by the results and has begun to shop around for long-needed equipment "like a kid in a candy shop."

"For years, we've been going begging" for equipment, said Cook, who noted that he sent a teletype to area law enforcement agencies last year asking for old cages and light bars for patrol cars, most of which were old highway patrol vehicles that already had 100,000 miles on their odometers.

Pledge redeemed as Portland debuts community policing

Following through on a commitment made nearly 18 months ago to put the concepts of community-oriented policing to practical use, the Portland, Ore., Police Bureau has set up three demonstration projects in areas of the city identified by neighborhood and business organizations as having problems with vagrants, drug dealers and other criminal elements.

Deputy Chief Dan Noelle told LEN that he feels the Portland project is unique because of the large input it has received from the communities it is targeting.

"We designed our community policing format around what the community asked for," said Noelle. "The overall concept here is that we have to have the community involved out front."

"Police in general believe that they know what's best in terms of enforcement, but we don't always know what the community sees as effective. Even though we think we know what the goal is, sometimes we have to sit back and ask the community what they really want for a goal."

That's exactly what the Portland Police Bureau set out to do when it began soliciting suggestions from community groups several months ago in a quest to choose the three projects. A citizens steering committee chose seven of 45 applications for the projects, and three of the seven were chosen by the Police Bureau and the Portland Office of Neighborhood Associations for implementation, which began in March, said Noelle.

The goal of the projects, which may

last three to five years, is to "test various community policing activities in a manner in which the strategies used can be evaluated and successfully replicated in other parts of the city," according to a Police Bureau memo obtained by LEN.

Three precincts — the Central, North and East — will be the focus of the project. Problems identified in the Central and East Precinct include those associated with vagrants and homeless people in the neighborhood, such as panhandling, public intoxication and urination, problem landlords, drug trafficking, prostitution, assault, trespassing, vandalism, and harassment of employees and customers in downtown

businesses. In the North Precinct, where several Portland Housing Authority projects are located, there have been problems with open, street-level drug dealing and violent gang activity.

"The idea is that we wanted to try it in three different areas with three different types of problems," said Noelle.

Each project is headed by a steering committee consisting of business and community leaders as well as police. The committees will identify specific problems, set up goals and decide how those goals will be met and subsequently evaluated, said Noelle.

"So it's not just the Police Bureau going in and testing something. The

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The party's over: Signs of crack grow in Chicago

After enjoying a period where the use of crack cocaine appeared to be less widespread than in other major cities, Chicago police recently have discovered mounting evidence of the drug's presence in the Windy City.

In a two-month period earlier this year, a special Chicago police task force raided 10 crack houses operated by independent drug dealers. They arrested 14 suspects and seized 1,700 grams of powdered cocaine, 11 weapons, two vehicles and \$3,200.

The 10 raids were in five police districts on the south side of the city. Eighteen months earlier police had seen evidence of crack use in just one dis-

trict. Chicago police seized less than one ounce of crack in the first three months of 1989.

Commander Raymond Risley of the department's narcotics section said quick police response to the growing presence of crack houses will help control the problem. "Now we're encountering evidence of demand," he said. "If we stay on top of it, we can keep the situation from getting more serious than it is."

In addition to the eight-member task force set up to uncover crack operations, police established a telephone hot line for citizens to report suspicious

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People and Places

In this corner. . .

New York City police officer Richard Frazier has a reputation for brutality.

But the brutality he dishes out is directed not toward criminal suspects, but at opponents in the boxing ring. That reputation was cemented May 11, when he won his second Golden Gloves title at Madison Square Garden, in a decision against Louis Del Valle in the finals of the 178 pound Open class.

At age 30, Frazier was the oldest man in the Golden Gloves tournament, and the only police officer. He has won boxing titles in England, Denmark, France, Italy and Sweden, and has a career record of 93-5.

Frazier said the bout against Del Valle would probably be his last, as he moves outside the ring to become a trainer. "The killer instinct is leaving," he told the New York Daily News.

The former corrections officer at Rikers Island became a cop after prison officials turned down a request to pursue his boxing career. He said he loves his job as a police officer in a Bronx precinct near Fordham University.

"You're out there with the people," Frazier said. "It's constantly changing. No days are the same."

Frazier fights for the PBA Boxing Club and his coach, Jack Fitzgerald — himself a 22-year veteran of the New York City Police Department — called him "a great cop, number one, and a great boxer, number two. The guy's the best. There's not too much else to say."

Fitzgerald said Frazier has had an enormous influence on the youngsters in his precinct, going as far as to steer one of them — with 16 arrests under his belt before age 16 — into boxing. "He stayed on top of him, more or less as a father figure that the kid didn't have,

and the kid has started to turn it around," said Fitzgerald.

"I want to show the younger guys they should stay away from the fast money in the street," said Frazier, who credits his success both in the ring and on the beat to staying away from drugs and making a total commitment to his goals. Frazier will be working toward a degree at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in the fall, but he has no intention of straying far from the ring or loosening ties with the kids of his precinct.

Wedding bell blues

The month of March brought wedding bells for two police officers in Carrollton, Tex., but the bliss was soon soured when the groom was fired for violating a police administrative directive that requires the resignation of one member of any couple who marry after joining the 125-officer force.

Scott Peters, 27, who joined the department in 1986, was terminated by Police Chief Vernon Campbell on April 10; the termination was upheld April 30 by the Carrollton Civil Service Commission after hearing an appeal filed by Peters.

The beginning of the end of Peters' police career in Carrollton came on March 3, when he was married to the former Marta Falk, 28, a juvenile investigator who has been with the department since 1984. Now Peters intends to file suit against the City of Carrollton, its Civil Service Commission and Police Department, Campbell and City Manager Mike Eastman over the matter.

Peters told LEN that the city's nepotism rule is not strictly enforced except in the Police Department and that other police couples live together but are not married. Couples who do marry usually decide between themselves who will leave the force, he said, adding that he is the first to challenge the directive.

Peters said that he has the support of many of his fellow officers and supervisors who feel the rule "is unfair and would like to see it changed." The local police union, which will assist him with legal costs, "backs me 100 percent," he added.

For his part, Peters said, "I'd just like to get my job back and go back to work right now for the City of Carrollton. It's preventing me from getting jobs with other departments." Peters said he was turned down by a department recently and remains unemployed.

Peters' lawyer, Kenny Kirby, an attorney with the Texas Conference of Police and Sheriffs, which represents 18 local unions, said he will soon file suit in State District Court in Dallas contending that city officials have violated the equal protection clause since the directive is not uniformly enforced. Kirby claims to have a list of about 30 people he says are in violation of the rule but who are working for the city. He will also argue that Peters' rights of association, property rights and his "fundamental right to marry" were violated with his termination.

"Why Carrollton has [such a rule] and no one in the city has to abide by it except the Police Department, I don't know," Kirby said. "I'll be interested in hearing [city officials] explain that to the judge."

Kirby said he will seek Peters' rein-

statement with back pay, attorney's fees and a monetary award for damages to Peters' reputation and the "mental anguish and embarrassment" he has suffered in the matter.

Carrollton Deputy City Manager Daniel Johnson said the Police Department's administrative directive states that two officers who choose to marry must select between themselves who will quit the force. "In their failure to do so, the officer with less seniority would be dismissed," he said, adding the directive has "been in the books and enforced for...several years."

The Civil Service Commission allows police and fire agencies to develop administrative rules to govern themselves, he added. "There are other types of nepotism rules in effect for the city, but the level of specificity and other features were part of a unique police directive," said Johnson.

"This was the first offense that had occurred that required [Campbell's] administrative response," Johnson noted.

Carrollton police officials would not comment on the case.

Morale booster

The newly appointed police chief of Greenwood Village, Colo., a suburb of Denver, said he will use his experience and the "raw talent" of the Police Department's 56 officers to boost morale in the agency, which was left battered by the forced resignation of its former chief and has been leaderless since last August.

William Kohnke, 48, a former police chief of Oak Park, Ill., was sworn in May 14, and succeeds Daryl Gates, whose resignation last year was prompted in part after officers appeared on local television and outlined their grievances against him.

"I am going to have to prove myself," said Kohnke in a Denver Post interview. "There is a lot of raw talent here, but it needs direction. We are looking at common goals and common objectives."

Gates was accused by police officers of favoritism, failure to provide adequate training and interfering in investigations. The charges were magnified by the findings of a consultant hired to analyze the department, who concluded that Gates' management style, including intimidation and racial and religious jokes, had undermined officer morale. The Institute of Liability Management also found that the chief's training programs were so lax that many of the department's officers began work without being taught basic law enforcement skills.

A departmental reorganization, during which four employees were "encouraged" to resign and two officers were demoted, further eroded morale, said City Administrator Kirk Relford, who had served as acting chief since Gates' resignation. He noted that about half of the department's employees had signed up for stress counseling since last summer. Since Gates' departure, he said, training hours have been increased from 20 hours per year to 20 hours per month.

Kohnke, a 26-year law enforcement veteran, was fired from the Oak Park Police Department in February, as a result of a political struggle stemming from his campaign against corruption.

Leaving on a DARE

The director of a Lake County, Ohio, narcotics prevention and enforcement agency resigned May 14 after less than five months on the job because of a dispute over his plans to re-evaluate funding for a drug-education program targeting elementary school students.

"I realize my presence here is a controversy and I don't want to remain a controversy," said Mark A. Wohlander, the director of the Lake County Narcotics Agency, a tax-supported county agency that carries out prevention and enforcement programs in Cleveland's western suburbs.

Wohlander, 37, a former FBI agent who became director of the county agency in January after an extensive nationwide search, said his resignation was a result of a fusillade of criticisms leveled against him after he announced plans to re-evaluate the budget of the county's Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program. The DARE program, pioneered by the Los Angeles Police Department and since adopted by scores of communities nationwide, has received high marks for its efforts to educate students about the dangers of drugs. [See LEN, June 30, 1988.]

Wohlander said he has accepted a position as assistant U.S. attorney in Lexington, Ky., and will begin his new job Oct. 1.

Lake County officials said that when Wohlander took over the post in January, he immediately began questioning the structure and funding of the DARE program. Wohlander maintained that the program had to be re-evaluated because the narcotics agency's \$550,000 budget was being stretched to the limit. The DARE program cost about \$125,000, and Wohlander suggested the money could be raised from private donations. He also proposed allowing volunteers to take the place of the police officers who have traditionally taught the program.

Wohlander's plans forced the ouster of Anne Garrison-Goodwin, the DARE program's coordinator and the wife of Wohlander's predecessor, Warren H. Goodwin, who is now Chief Deputy of the Lake County Sheriff's Department.

"He [Wohlander] felt that money would be better used in enforcement," said Garrison-Goodwin. "That program was the pride of every law enforcement officer in the county and I saw the whole unit dissolving because of a lack of priority. It was very, very, very painful to me. This experience has really crushed me."

"Good riddance," said her husband of Wohlander's departure. "I'm applauding wildly. He took a perfectly good agency and butchered it."

Hard time

Three former Texas law enforcers, including an ex-police chief, have been sentenced to prison terms of 10 to 28 years following their convictions in the beating death of a black truck driver in their custody.

A Smith County jury on May 4 sentenced former Hemphill Police Chief Thomas Ladner, 43, to the longest

prison term of 28 years. Former Sabine County sheriff's Deputy Billy Ray Horton, 60, was sentenced to 10 years and former Deputy James "Bo" Hyden, 36, received a 14-year prison term. Ladner was taken into custody after sentence was passed; the other two remain free on an appeals bond, which is allowed for sentences of less than 15 years, reported the Dallas Morning News.

They had faced sentences of five to 99 years or life in prison and fines up to \$10,000.

The trio had been convicted May 3 in the Christmas 1987 beating death of Loyal Garner Jr., a Florien, La., truck driver who was arrested on drunken driving charges in Hemphill, about 120 miles northeast of Houston near the Texas-Louisiana state line. He died two days later at a Tyler, Tex., hospital of severe head injuries after being beaten and left overnight without medical attention, prosecutors said. The lawmen claimed that they struck Garner in self-defense after he became violent at the jail. They also said that Garner's blood-alcohol content made him vulnerable to severe head injury from only light blows.

But Smith County District Attorney Jack Skeen charged that the men showed "not one ounce of compassion" to Garner as he lay injured in the jailhouse.

In July 1988, a Hemphill jury acquitted the three of civil rights charges stemming from Garner's death. They still have appeals pending on grounds that the current murder trial constituted double jeopardy.

Garner's widow, Corrine, expressed disappointment at the sentences. "They should have gotten life," she said. "I wanted them to get more time."

But civil-rights groups called the verdict as a victory for racial justice. The Rev. Harlon Overstreet, president of the Tyler chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the trial's conclusion showed "that the system will still work." He said the release of two of the defendants as they pursue appeals did not concern him since "they are going through the judicial system."

"Those are pretty stiff sentences under any circumstances," commented John Hannah, a Tyler attorney who prosecuted the earlier Hemphill trial.

Defense lawyers had pleaded for probation for the three men, who Ladner's attorney, John Seale, said had "lost their temper and overreacted."

On The Record:

"A good journalist is too hurried to be a good journalist. In so far as journalism is an art like any other, it requires a little time like any other. It would perhaps be a mark of a very good magazine that it was always a little late in coming out. It would show that the men engaged on it were always concerned to get it good, and not only to get it ready. . . ."

"Perhaps it would be an exaggeration to say that the best daily paper would be the paper that came out once a week, and the best weekly paper the paper that came out once a month. But certainly a little delay in journalism ought always to be regarded as a mark of positive merit in its own line."

— G.K. Chesterton

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Rap music and cops, crime & violence

Rap songs are not my cup of tea, but that doesn't matter since I am neither a music critic nor a child of the inner-city ghettos from which rap draws its audience. Nevertheless, like other citizens

Burden's Beat

By Ordway P. Burden

concerned with law enforcement, I have had to pay attention to the music because some rappers appear to condone drug dealing, gang culture, anti-Semitism, homophobia, abuse of women, and violence in general.

From the standpoint of police, the most repugnant group is NWA (short for Niggers With Attitudes), five young men from Los Angeles who last year enraged law enforcement people in several Midwestern cities with a rap song called "---- the Police" (the dashes are in the official title). The lyrics include such lines as "tak'n' out a police will make my day," and describe a police officer as a "sucker in a uniform waitin' to get shot." In an inter-

view with Law Enforcement News last July, NWA member Ice Cube said the song is not directed against all cops, "just the bad ones," and grew out of police harassment of black teenagers. He also defended lyrics that appear to glorify youth gangs and drug dealers on grounds that NWA is just telling it like it is. "We're underground street reporters," Ice Cube explained.

NWA is, in fact, more than a news team; it goes far beyond reporting the humiliation and frustration of growing up black and poor in drug-infested neighborhoods, and it encourages its audience to take the law into its hands. That's perilously close to crying "Fire!" in a crowded theater, the generally accepted line between what is permissible and what is not under the First Amendment.

But NWA is old news, and all this is by way of introduction to a happier note. I refer to the Stop The Violence Movement, an effort by some rappers and rap music industry leaders to curb black-on-black crime. The STV organizers were reacting not to the fulmina-

tions of NWA but rather to a rash of violence at rap concerts a couple of years ago. Most rap concert-goers are young, black and not at all prone to crime, but the concerts were attracting gangs of black and Hispanic thugs who rampaged through the crowd, snatching gold chains and stabbing anyone who intervened.

The Stop The Violence Movement's goals are to raise public awareness of black-on-black crime and point out its causes and social costs, to raise funds for programs of the National Urban League, and to show that rap can be a tool for stimulating reading and writing skills among inner-city kids. The fund-raising vehicles were a record and music video called "Self-Destruction," in which 14 rap stars joined to convey the message that crime is the path to self-destruction for African-Americans.

The record was the hottest thing on the black music charts in early 1989 and has sold more than 560,000 copies to date. That its message is getting through to young blacks was made plain at a concert in New York's Madison

Square Garden when a fight broke out in the audience. Said Duane Taylor of Jive Records, one of the studios backing the STV Movement, "The crowd began singing 'Self-Destruction' and the fight quickly stopped."

The record has earned the Urban League more than \$200,000 for its programs to combat black-on-black crime and to support the Education Initiative in its 113 local affiliates. The education campaign aims to tutor inner-city kids in math and science, bring curricular change to the schools, and give youngsters the support they need to excel in school and college.

The Stop The Violence Movement is now moving to produce a second rap record — this one on teen-age pregnancy — which should be released by the end of the year. "They're also working on plans for a Stop The Violence concert tour," Taylor said. "Each of the groups that performed on the album would have a set, and then they'd all come together for a finale of 'Self-Destruction,'" he said. "We don't know whether they'll come together on it, but

they're working on it."

Good news indeed, if it spreads the word that crime and violence are not acceptable. Among the leaders of the STV Movement are Ann Carl of Jive Records, music critic Nelson George, and rappers KRS-One, D-Nice, Kool Moe Dee, Daddy-O, and Delite. In recent months arena managers in some cities have been unwilling to book rap concerts for fear of violence (and also because off-duty police won't work security details for groups like NWA), but should relent if a Stop The Violence tour materializes. The Urban League slogan that "Crime is not part of our black heritage" needs such reinforcement.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, NJ 07075. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

In Chicago, safety is a vested interest

Chicago Police Superintendent LeRoy Martin has made wearing bulletproof vests mandatory for all Chicago police officers following two shootings this month that left two officers dead and a third seriously injured.

Martin also moved to require officers to wear safety holsters and carry handcuffs. The three orders are to take effect in late May, after Martin and the police union negotiate details pertaining to the cost and penalties for not wearing the vest.

Martin said he decided to require officers to wear the vests after an autopsy showed that one of the two officers killed might have survived if he had been wearing a bulletproof vest.

Gregory A. Hauser and Raymond C. Kilroy were shot to death May 13 after a man they were questioning wrestled Hauser's service revolver away from him. An undercover police offi-

cer, Eric Sanders, was seriously wounded in a separate shooting incident in the same police district two days later.

John Dineen, president of the Chicago Fraternal Order of Police, said the union supports the rule requiring officers to wear vests, but was negotiating on the cost and punishment for violations.

Who Should Pay?

Dineen said the union wants the city to pay for the vests, which cost between \$300 and \$400 each. A private fund drive supplied all Chicago officers with bulletproof vests after two officers were killed in 1982, but some of the vests may have lost their effectiveness through wear, Dineen said.

Martin said officers should buy their own replacement vests with the \$900 annual uniform allowance provided.

The city supplies each rookie officer with a vest, plus 12 rounds of ammunition, a nightstick and a badge. All other equipment, including firearms, holsters and handcuffs, must be purchased with the uniform allowance.

The question of whether bulletproof vests should be mandatory is one that has proven difficult in other departments. William Geller, associate director of the Police Executive Research Forum, said one issue is whether an officer's family could collect benefits if the officer were killed while not wearing the required vest.

Citing an injured officer for violating the mandatory-use requirement could also prove embarrassing, some police officials fear.

Comfort An Issue

Another issue is complaints by officers that the vests are hot and uncom-

fortable. Neither of the officers killed was wearing a vest, and one was quoted as telling relatives the vest was cumbersome. In two previous fatal shootings of Chicago officers, one in 1988 and one in 1989, the officers were not wearing vests.

Dineen said most officers in high-crime areas wear vests, but as few as 10 percent wear them outside high-crime areas.

Martin said officers have air-conditioned cars and should put their own safety over comfort. "It's a safety issue," he said. "When I go into the field I'll be wearing one."

Geller estimated that about 1,200 officers have been saved since the current form of bulletproof vests was introduced in the mid-1970s.

Sanders was not wearing a vest at the time he was shot because he was involved in an undercover drug trans-

action where a vest would have revealed his identity.

A third question involving bulletproof vests is how long they remain effective. DuPont, the company that makes the ballistic material used in the vests, recommends that the vests be replaced every few years, but the Justice Department says its tests show even vests whose warranties have expired are safe.

When Martin's orders take effect, officers will also be required to use safety holsters that make it more difficult to disarm an officer. Hauser was wearing an older holster that may have made it easier for the suspect to wrestle his gun away, experts said.

Roman Chavez, 23, has been indicted on charges of first-degree murder, disarming a police officer, armed robbery and theft in connection with the two officers' deaths.

Portland debuts community policing

Continued from Page 3

steering committee actually manages the project," he added.

While the project is in its infancy, some progress has been made by the steering committees in identifying problems and possible solutions. Housing Authority officials have identified several apartment units used by drug gangs as bases of operation. Those units will now be targeted for rehabilitation. Neighborhood residents also have requested that an office manned by police be set up within the affected housing projects. The East Precinct will get more police enforcement blended with an increase in social service intervention, which will be the tack taken by project overseers in the West Precinct. The West Precinct also will get extra narcotics enforcement and "more visible uniformed patrol," said Noelle.

While city officials have told the Police Bureau that it will not receive

additional resources to carry out the projects, more police officers will be available as a result of the hiring of 75 new officers this year. The new officers, 46 of whom have been brought onto the 758-officer force so far, will enable police supervisors to free other officers for the projects, said the deputy chief. Supervisors plan to assign specific officers to project neighborhoods to provide a consistent presence, Noelle added.

The projects are the latest effort by the Police Bureau to put in practice a five-year plan to instill community-policing concepts. Noelle pointed out that curfew sweeps in predominantly black neighborhoods that were requested by community groups concerned about rising gang violence, have been "very effective" and are an example of the kind of community-oriented policing the Bureau wants to implement.

Ex-cop's homicide conviction divides Houston PD groups

The conviction of a former police officer involved in a shooting death while off duty has opened a rift between police organizations in Houston.

Former officer Alex Gonzales, 25, was convicted in April of killing Ida Lee Shaw Delaney after he and two other off-duty officers chased her car down the interstate for 13 miles at low speeds. Gonzales was later found to be intoxicated.

After Gonzales's conviction, the president of the Houston Police Patrolmen's Union, Mike Howard, called the verdict "a railroad job" and said justice was not served. The Houston Police Officers Association joined the union in criticizing the handling of the case.

Along with Justo Garcia, president of the Organization of Spanish-Speaking Officers, Howard called for the formation of the Alex Gonzales Police Justice League.

Those responses in turn sparked criticism from May Walker, president

of the Afro-American Police Officers League. Walker said objections to the Gonzales conviction are evidence of the groups' insensitivity toward black officers. She noted that none of the groups called for demonstrations after three black female officers were convicted of beating two inmates a few years ago.

Walker said justice was done in the Gonzales case and that she opposes formation of a league bearing Gonzales's name. Howard said his group's concern over the conviction is not related to race. "This is a law enforcement issue and a justice issue, not a racial one," he told the Houston Chronicle.

Mark Clark, president of the police officers association, agreed that the issue transcended racial lines. "When you come to work for the Houston Police Department, you're not black and you're not white and you're not yellow; you're blue," he said.

It is unclear whether the differences between the police organizations indicate a deeper conflict between black, Hispanic and white officers. Many black officers interviewed by local reporters denied a split exists.

"There is no rift," one black officer said. "When they indict the police department, it is a blanket indictment. We're all lumped together, black, white and Hispanic."

Another said, "There are a lot of things that go on around here we don't agree with that have nothing to do with race. We take the heat from the community just like the white and Hispanic officers."

The board of the Afro-American officers' group planned to meet with leaders of black and women's groups to discuss the group's position.

Law Enforcement News -- don't leave the stationhouse without it

10-year research effort leading to LE memorial

Foundation builds on 'names' project

Continued from Page 1

or former law enforcement officers. Each director serves as chairman of one of the committees that will focus on various aspects of the project, such as site selection or membership. Its 18-member advisory board also consists of present and former police officials or "the first lineal ascendant or descendant of an officer killed in the line of duty...a spouse, a son or a daughter," said Van Raalte. The 12 current members include Mrs. Teri Vargo Turro, the widow of Arlington Heights police officer Alan Vargo, whose 1976 death was the catalyst for Van Raalte's "mission," as he calls the project. The advisors are assisting in categorizing and computerizing the massive amounts of data generated by Van Raalte's research.

"We're not going to be soliciting money from relatives of slain police officers," said Van Raalte. "They can become members of the foundation at no charge because the mission and the goal of the foundation is just for those people — where the relatives of officers that have given their lives serving the country can have a memorial museum where some grandson can go and not only see his grandfather's name up on a memorial wall, but be able to go through a museum detailing the evolution of American law enforcement history."

A campaign to solicit dues-paying members will begin shortly, and corporate supporters are also being sought, according to Van Raalte. American Airlines already has committed itself to

serving as the official airline of the foundation, providing transportation in support of Van Raalte's research and discounted fares to those attending foundation-sponsored functions. Avis Rent-a-Car, Van Raalte's current employer, has signed on as the foundation's official car-rental firm.

The foundation and the cause it champions have been endorsed by the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, the Illinois Security Chiefs Association, the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators, the Chicago chapter of the American Society for Industrial Security, the Chicago chapter of the Federal Criminal Investiga-



Officer Alan Vargo
Catalyst for necrology project



Members of the Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation board of directors and advisory board gather in Washington, D.C., during National Police Week ceremonies. (L.-R.) Capt. Bill Whitworth, Wayne, Mich.; Denny Hair, director, Houston Police Museum; Sgt. Timothy Coe, Crawford County, Mich.; Ron Van Raalte; Lieut. Walt Oggier, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Bob Ernst; Sgt. Anthony Griego, New Haven, Conn.

tors Association and the National Out-law and Lawman History Association. In April, the LEMF was formally commended in a resolution adopted by the Illinois State Senate.

The foundation's board has established a five-year timetable for completion of its goals. Van Raalte's research efforts are surging to their conclusion, and he said he is hard at work on the memorial book, which is expected to be published in November 1991 and which will help offset the cost of the museum. A site for the museum, which Van Raalte said will require between 20 and 50 acres of donated land, will be selected by May 1991. If all goes well, a groundbreaking for the complex will be held in May 1993, with construction to be completed by May 1995.

The foundation will sponsor a contest open to architecture students to produce a design, said Van Raalte. "That will give us a museum design at no cost," he said.

The museum committee, chaired by Denny Hair, director of the Houston Police Museum, envisions a 100,000-square-foot complex that would include an auditorium for meetings and conferences, displays on American law enforcement history, a chapel, and a library to house "various publications [on policing] and, if we can get their hands on them, almost every book that's ever been published dealing with law enforcement and law enforcement history...available for anybody that wants to do research," said Van Raalte. Scottsdale, Ariz., artist Wes

Chapman, who was commissioned by Arizona officials to construct a monument to the state's police officers, will donate his talent to sculpt a statue that "will reflect four centuries of law enforcement," from the 1700's to his conception of what an officer in the 21st Century might look like, said Van Raalte. The museum grounds also will include a memorial walkway that will in some way incorporate Van Raalte's exhaustive compilation of the names of fallen officers, with enough space to add names until at least the year 2050.

For more information on the Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation, contact the foundation at P.O. Box 72835, Roselle, Ill., 60172-0835; telephone: 708-307-6395. See also *Law Enforcement News*, March 24, 1986.]

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Body-armor battle heads for Congress as bill is introduced

Continued from Page 1

of experience in developing voluntary standards for other types of law enforcement equipment.

"NJ staff has the expertise, has set up the procedures, and has personnel on staff already devoted to personal protective armor standard-setting," the Congressman said. "Not only does the NJ have the expertise to develop the bulletproof vest standards, but they have the best standard out there right now."

Feighan's action was not unexpected. In December, he was among five signers of a letter to the chairman of the E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the manufacturer of the bullet-resistant material Kevlar that is used in most soft body armor. The letter warned of Federal intervention if the industry insisted on promulgating its own standard.

"In consultation with the Law Enforcement Steering Committee, a coalition of law enforcement organizations representing more than 400,000 police practitioners, we are evaluating a number of options to solve the problem of an absence of Federal guidelines for protective armor," the letter said. "Among the options we have considered are legislative initiatives to establish a minimum level of protection for all vests."

In addition to Feighan, the letter was signed by Representatives Wil-

liam J. Hughes (D.-N.J.), Bill McCollum (R.-Fla.), and Joe Moakley (D.-Mass.) and by Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R.-N.Y.).

Feighan's proposal is said to have the support of the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Brotherhood of Police Officers and the National Association of Police Organizations. But in a potentially significant rift within the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which last October unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the NJ standard, the IACP's Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police went on record in opposition to Federally mandated body armor standards at an April meeting in Columbus, Ohio. In quick succession, the Delaware Police Chiefs' Council and Concerns of Police Survivors, an advocacy group for families of slain police officers, passed similar resolutions.

Industry officials have reacted strongly as the specter of Government regulation loomed larger in recent weeks, and PPAA officials vowed to debunk NJ claims on the legitimacy of its standard at workshops to be held in early June in Reston, Va. Requests by Federal officials for evidence substantiating the PPAA's claim to the superior standard have not been met, they said, because testing protocols and results are the properties of its 13

members, not the trade association. PPAA officials added that its member companies, after months of badgering, have agreed to submit materials that will prove the industry's standard passes muster.

The PPAA's executive director, Larry Gates, charged that the NJ agenda "is to produce a standard that will make vests fail."

"We go into that [June 6] meeting recognizing that there's a stacked deck against us," Gates said. But the workshop will allow the industry to "prove...that we did our homework, that the comments that they have been making about the .05 standard are assumptions on their part, and are totally wrong, false and misleading... But they didn't do their homework, so now we're going to show them. Then there won't be any question."

On The Record:

"The question 'Who ought to be boss?' is like asking 'Who ought to be the tenor in the quartet?' Obviously, the man who can sing tenor."

-- Henry Ford

GAO raps Customs over porous border controls

Continued from Page 1

he tried to smuggle about 120 pounds of cocaine into the country. His name was not entered into the computer system.

In other instances, names, birthdates and other information were incorrectly

entered into the system, making it unlikely that a standard check of the computer for information on those individuals would turn up the correct files.

"We believe the deficiencies noted are systemic in nature and potentially

represent a significant impairment of Customs' border mission responsibilities in such areas as interdicting drug traffickers, smugglers and other law violators," the report said.

It also questioned whether errors could result in the detainment of innocent people whose names are similar to suspects listed in the system.

"There is an increased risk that known or suspected law violators may enter the United States undetected, and that innocent persons may be stopped and intensively inspected at the borders for offenses they did not commit," the report said.

Representative Don Edwards of California, chairman of the subcommittee, said the flaws in the system pose "a threat to civil liberties" of innocent people who are detained.

Bush Administration officials had said last January they considered the computer system an important weapon in fighting drugs, and proposed using it to integrate computer files created by various Federal agencies involved in drug enforcement.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are among the agencies who contributed information for the TECS II system.

Edwards said the problems identified by the GAO should be resolved before the system is used to "link highly sensitive drug intelligence databases at other agencies."

But Shimkoski insisted the report was unnecessarily harsh. "We're not saying the system is 100 percent, but it's not as bad as they're saying it is."

SC port police insure that cargo doesn't walk away

Police Chief James E. Hanna doesn't get too many citizen complaints. As chief of the South Carolina Ports Authority police department, Hanna is responsible for the safety of cargo, not people.

But that doesn't mean his job is easy. More than \$11 billion in goods comes through the South Carolina port facilities each year—including some 2,500 container trucks every day. Hanna and his 53-member force provide security for those goods at four terminals.

That assignment requires a somewhat different approach than most police work. For instance, the Ports Authority is in the process of building its fifteenth container crane, and officers spend a large amount of time checking the paperwork associated with importing and exporting goods.

The Ports Authority police are linked to a statewide computer system in Columbia that provides profiles of chemicals and hazardous materials to assist them in handling the wide array of cargo that passes

through the ports.

But sometimes the work is similar to that of other police departments. Recently, officers' suspicions about the content of certain containers led to 19 arrests on charges such as possession of firearms and possession of drugs in two days.

Hanna, who joined the force in 1970 after 20 years in the Army infantry, said Ports Authority officers must meet the same requirements as other police officers in the state, including eight weeks of training and recertification every three years. They are state constables with jurisdiction across South Carolina.

However, the chief said he limits the officers' authority to the port. Instead of relying on local law enforcement agencies for most cases, as was the custom, the port officers now handle everything that comes up on port property except major crimes.

Hanna also said the Port Authority's pilferage rate—less than one-millionth of 1 percent—is one of the lowest in the world.

Cops seen as dangerously lax in use of auto seat belts

"Buckle up for safety." Even though police cruisers in many cities bear bumper stickers with that message, many officers in those cars aren't following their own advice, a recent survey shows.

Clay Hall, head of police traffic services at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, said a survey of police officers shows about 68 percent use seat belts.

While that percentage is higher than the rate for citizens in most states—about 44 percent of Ohio motorists buckle up, for example—police officers also are far more likely to be involved in car crashes.

Police in urban areas have five times more wrecks than other motorists, according to a 1985 study by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and more than a fourth of those result in injuries.

Even though most states and some police departments require belts, many officers complain they're too confining. Dewey Stokes, president of the national lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police, said police equipment such as a radio, firearm and ammo belt makes it difficult to get in and out of the belts easily.

"They get bogged down with a hell of a lot of equipment," Stokes told USA

Today.

Police officers also get in and out of their cars frequently, sometimes as often as 50 times a shift, another expert pointed out. This contributes to the inconvenience, he said.

Sgt. Stan Massey of the Los Angeles Police Department said a 1988 collision between two patrol cars has increased officers' willingness to wear seat belts. In that crash, three officers who were not wearing seat belts were killed while the one officer wearing the belt survived.

"That was kind of a turning point," Massey said. "The vast majority of officers do wear them now."

Va. Beach gets offer of police aid for Labor Day fest

Continued from Page 1

nights of violence, looting and confrontations when police trying to clear large crowds from the streets clashed with thousands of mostly young people hurling rocks and bottles. Local police called in several hundred state troopers and National Guardsmen to restore order. The police response was heavily criticized by black leaders and civil rights groups, and the Justice Department opened an inquiry into whether police used excessive force against students and violated civil rights. [See

LEN, Sept. 30, 1989.]

A special commission set up by city officials—composed of 17 educators, businessmen, civil rights leaders, and other community figures of both races—faulted city officials for failing to plan for the event and failing to communicate adequately with blacks in a report on the riot issued in January. It also blamed black organizations and those representing student groups for failing to stay in touch with city officials.

The riot, the commission concluded,

resulted not so much from "the unlawful actions of a small percentage of the crowd" as from "an unfortunate combination of a lack of leadership, inadequate planning, poor preparation, [and] failure of communication" on the part of city officials.

The commission also recommended that Virginia Beach city officials sanction the event and plan for it accordingly, and sensitize the predominantly white police force to black concerns and make black officers more visible during the festival.

F.Y.I.

(A roundup of capsule information on emerging research and writing, policy and practice, and other professional developments of interest to readers. Those wishing additional information on a given subject should contact the individual and/or organization listed for that item.)

A Bit of Interest In Computer Security

A survey of 1,500 computer security practitioners conducted by Data Processing and Communications Security magazine has found that despite well publicized threats and attacks against data processing systems and a flurry of legislation directed at the problem, top managers in business and government show only a "lukewarm interest" in computer security. The survey showed that while 35 percent of the respondents felt their organization had a growing concern for computer security, 29 percent said their organization had either a "computer crime can't happen here" attitude or viewed computer security as a "necessary evil." Thirty percent of the respondents said the senior management of their organizations were either not very interested or completely uninterested in computer security. Contact: Paul Shaw, Publisher, Data Processing and Communications Security, P.O. Box 5323, Madison, WI 53705. (608) 231-3817.

Case Law for Police

James R. Peva, Richard P. Good Jr., and Charles N. Braun II, all veteran instructors at the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy have pooled their talents to produce the text "Essential Case Law for Policing America." The 400-page, softbound, case-study book, published by Graphics Ltd., analyzes the rulings of the United States Supreme Court that affect the rights, duties and responsibilities of American law enforcement officers. The book is designed to be easily supplemented with new and state-specific case holdings, and provides sample multiple-choice questions relating to the material covered in each chapter. Contact: Graphics Ltd., 401 N. College Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46202.

Know Your Drugs

D.I.S. Co. has released the third edition of The Generic Drug Identification Guide. The work provides identification information on more than 4,700 generic drugs, including more than 800 new listings not found in the second edition. The guide was compiled by J. R. Swin, a pharmacist with the Texas Department of Health. Contact: D.I.S. Co., 2425 Derby Road, Abilene, TX 79606. (915) 698-2302.

Journal Seeks Authors

The Justice Professional, a new scholarly journal published by Long Island University, is seeking articles for future issues. The journal is oriented toward current issues and research and well as theory and practice in the criminal justice system. For information on submitting manuscripts to The Justice Professional, contact: Dr. Roslyn Muraskin, Assistant Dean, School of Business, Public Administration and Accountancy, Long Island University, C/W Post Campus, Brookville, NY 11548. (516) 299-3017.

Computers for Criminal Justice

SEARCH Group Inc. is coordinating the development of a National Consortium for Criminal Justice Computer Training and Education, a project funded by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance. As presently envisioned, the consortium will establish a nationwide network of facilities capable of providing hands-on education and training to criminal justice practitioners in the application of automation. The consortium also hopes to assess local automation needs in criminal justice and promote technical assistance in this area. Contact: SEARCH Group Inc., 7311 Greenhaven Dr., Suite 145, Sacramento, CA 95831. (916) 392-2550.

Call for Manuscripts

The journal Behavioral Sciences and the Law is soliciting manuscripts for a special issue devoted to the legal and clinical/legal aspects of illegal drugs and their use. Deadline for submission is Jan. 1, 1991. For more information, contact: Robert M. Wettstein, M.D., Editor, Behavioral Sciences and the Law, Law and Psychiatry Program, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, 3811 O'Hara St., Pittsburgh, PA 15213. (412) 624-2161.

A Comparative Bargain

John Jay College of Criminal Justice offers a 3-credit study-abroad program in Comparative Criminal Justice at the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados, during the college's intersession, January 2-18, 1991. Extensive on-site visits to criminal justice institutions. Accommodations in student housing near the campus. The program is available to non-John Jay students. Estimated program cost is \$1,200 (includes accommodations and roundtrip airfare). For more information, contact: Dean W. R. H. Smit, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 W. 59th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 237-8737.

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Losing cocaine war

"Drug czar William Bennett's initial response to a new study indicating previous estimates of cocaine addiction in this nation were way too low was understandable, but counterproductive. Sen. Joseph Biden Jr., chairman of the Judiciary Committee, announced the new figures. Bennett immediately denounced Biden as having political motives for the announcement. We have no proof of Biden's intentions. We do have proof, in virtually every city and hamlet of this nation, of a cocaine addiction problem that shows no signs of going away. If Biden's statistics are wrong, they are not so far off base that their very announcement should be dismissed as sheer politics. The cocaine problem is not going away. The drug czar is not winning the narcotics war. And any suggestion that he needs more ammunition to carry on that fight should be applauded, not derided. The Judiciary Committee staff study estimated that 2.2 million Americans are now frequent users of cocaine. That's more than twice the number cited in the latest Government report. The difference is attributed to the committee's study having included new estimates of drug use among criminals and the homeless, who were not included in the household survey by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The Bush Administration drug-fighting package has a price tag of \$10.6 billion. Biden has his own plan that would raise those costs by 40 percent. The Senator proposes spending more money on drug treatment and prison construction. Biden and Bennett disagree further on who is rising cocaine. A spokesman for Bennett says he believes 70 percent of the people who use drugs are casual users. Biden says his numbers show the country's prevailing problem is addiction, not casual use. We may get a better handle on the truth when a new NIDA Household Survey, including polling of the homeless and people in prisons and in institutions, is released this summer. In the meantime, this country does not need the drug war to be subjected to Washington's politics as usual. We don't care for the verbal barages between Bennett and Biden over who has the best numbers. The problem exists. It is going to take a massive effort to solve. Let's get busy."

— *The Birmingham (Ala.) News*
May 14, 1990

Will TNT's fuse be cut short?

Cops should walk the beat

"What now for TNT? Mayor David Dinkins' administrative staff is pondering whether to expand the city's Tactical Narcotics Teams, keep them at their current size or cut them. The best answer would go like this: Hefty whacks in TNT ranks are acceptable if the city moves simultaneously to strengthen its all-important corps of community cops in drug-ravaged neighborhoods. Unfortunately, this may be no small trick for Police Commissioner Lee Brown to pull off. The TNT approach isn't so much wrong as limited. It raises a great sound and fury but ultimately, on the streets, signifies little. TNT officers typically swoop into beleaguered areas with a bang — locking up bad guys right and left. Before long, though, they're gone, dispatched to extinguish new brush fires elsewhere. Meanwhile, the old neighborhoods swiftly return to mayhem as usual. It would make more sense to thin out the TNT roster and transfer the extra officers to community patrols, with a mandate not just to make arrests but to find solutions to a neighborhood's crime problems. There's one catch. Community policing takes time. While cops in patrol cars spend 90 percent of each shift responding to calls, community officers to a subtler kind of work — meeting citizens, learning a neighborhood, etc. When manpower gets low, as it is today, the demand for regular officers might wind up competing with community programs. Yet if community programs lose, the city loses and the bad guys can chalk up another one."

— *New York Newsday*
May 7, 1990

1990 Nebraska crime bills far behind Iowa package

"If Governor Branstad of Iowa was disappointed with the anti-crime package passed by the Iowa Legislature, Nebraskans are entitled to be furious about what happened in the Cornhusker State during the most recent session of the Legislature. Iowa's legislators successfully developed a cohesive package of legislation to fight crime. It is difficult to find evidence that Nebraska's state senators managed to do anything even remotely as successful in the war against gangs, drugs and alcohol abuse. Branstad said he signed the crime package reluctantly. He said he was disappointed that lawmakers didn't approve a 30-day hard suspension of driving privileges for all people convicted of drunken driving. Other parts of the Iowa law constituted a strong anti-crime package, however. The bill included a minimum 10-year prison term for those caught selling drugs within 1,000 feet of a school or park, a ban on releasing convicted drug offenders while their case is being appealed, tougher penalties for drunken drivers involved in injury accidents and a felony charge for mere participation in street gang activities. Contrast that to what the Nebraska Legislature has been doing, or not doing, about drugs, gangs and drunken drivers. A reasonable waiting period for law enforcement to check the background of handgun purchasers did not pass. Neither did a bill that would have enacted a tougher standard of what constitutes drunken driving. Although legislation was passed putting a tax on illegal drugs and increasing penalties for drive-by shootings, much of Governor Orr's drug-fighting package, which was modest in comparison to what passed in Iowa, was defeated or lost in procedural maneuvering. Whether what the 1990 Nebraska Legislature did will significantly reduce the problem of drugs, gangs and drunken drivers is speculative. Iowa, meanwhile, has taken bold steps. Nebraskans would do well to remember that the next time a defender of Nebraska's unicameral system says that the Nebraska system is more responsive to the public's needs."

— *The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald*
May 9, 1990

Blow off a little steam:

If there's a criminal justice issue that really stick in your throat, there's no better place to voice your opinions than in the "Forum" section of Law Enforcement News, where your views will reach the movers, shakers and policy-makers of American criminal justice. Contact the editor for submission details.

Warner:

Another step in the fragmentation of U.S. anti-drug efforts

By John Warner

I am apprehensive that the proposed creation of the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) is another step in the ongoing fragmentation of the United States drug enforcement effort and a terrible waste of scarce resources. The Drug Enforcement Administration, which used to be — and should again be — the single agency responsible for all domestic and overseas drug enforcement by the U.S. Government, already has in place an integrated intelligence program. Included in a multi-agency unit known as the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) serving Federal as well as state and local law enforcement agencies.

The establishment of another intelligence unit under the Attorney General, who does not have line authority over many of the agencies involved in some phase of drug enforcement, is duplicative of DEA and repeats a blunder made in 1972 by the Nixon Administration. At that time, the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence (ONNI) was created as an adjunct to the Department of Justice, under the Attorney General. Its mission was to serve as the central repository and analytical unit for drug-related intelligence. The Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD), John E. Ingersoll, who headed the then

requirements. The manager of the intelligence should have access to, and operate under the direction of the law enforcement agency head or his deputy. He should also be a member of the executive staff of the agency.

¶ ONNI did not have the authority to obtain pertinent reports from the Government agencies involved in drug enforcement, nor did it have the authority to issue collection requirements. (Collection requirements are lists of needed information that identify gaps in knowledge and are issued to the line elements responsible for collecting the information.) The administrator of the drug enforcement agency should have the authority, exercised with restraint, to compel all other government agencies to provide the intelligence unit with all drug-related information. He should also be able to levy collection requirements to these agencies, including those responsible for national security matters.

¶ The personnel recruited by ONNI were a mix of Government employees of various disciplines, none of whom had drug enforcement training or experience. It is essential that the staff of the intelligence unit include persons with law enforcement and investigative backgrounds and qualifications. Intelligence analysis training should

"We have experienced a whittling away of the authority of DEA. The creation of the so-called drug czar's office has not reversed the trend; indeed, it has accelerated it."

"premier" Federal drug enforcement agency, and I, as the Assistant Director of the Office of Strategic Intelligence, met with William Sullivan, the ONNI Director, shortly after he assumed the position, and offered our full cooperation with his efforts.

Sadly, in spite of several other offers of assistance, ONNI did not take advantage of our vast international data base and the availability of finished strategic intelligence products. (Strategic intelligence is the product required by management to allocate resources, to develop strategy and to establish policy. In the realm of drug enforcement, it identifies trafficking and drug abuse trends and patterns of distribution as well as the routes of the traffic.) After more than a year of existence, ONNI did not produce a single worthwhile product.

A 1973 reorganization established the DEA as the new "single" drug enforcement agency of the United States Government. ONNI, BNDD, the Customs investigators specializing in drug enforcement, and others were incorporated into the new agency. I was given the responsibility to assess the operations and functions of ONNI with a view to absorbing its personnel and resources into DEA. The review identified a number of vividly apparent factors:

¶ ONNI was situated in isolation on the top floor of the Justice Department building. A law enforcement-oriented intelligence organization cannot be located in an ivory tower, physically removed from the data base and personnel it must serve.

¶ ONNI, because of its location and management, was not in contact with the drug enforcement agencies and their personnel and consequently had little knowledge of their priorities and

be provided to all members of the unit.

It is probable that the director of the proposed NDIC will suffer from the same disadvantages that doomed ONNI, and that some of the same mistakes will be made. The duplication of effort, the hiring of a qualified staff and the cost of it all make this venture questionable at best.

Neither the Attorney General nor the drug czar, Dr. Bennett, as dedicated and results-oriented as they are, has line authority over all of the drug enforcement agencies of the U.S. Government. Knowing how difficult it is to overcome existing parochialism among agencies, I doubt that either of them can obtain, on a voluntary basis, the raw, all-source information required for an effective intelligence program. Will the Attorney General be able to initiate a requirement process which will be effectively serviced by the drug enforcement and intelligence community? A recent report by the General Accounting Office indicates that the intelligence exchange between the FBI and DEA needs improvement. If this is the case between two agencies reporting to the Attorney General, one can only imagine the difficulties to be encountered with other branches of government.

It will be necessary to install a costly computer element, duplicative of those existing at DEA, FBI, Customs, Coast Guard, and Treasury. What will be the objective of the NDIC, and the contemplated 150 analysts and \$46-million budget, that is not already done by DEA?

Will we never learn from past blunders? Will

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(John Warner is retired from the Drug Enforcement Administration, where he last served as Director of Foreign Operations.)

The miracle of jailhouse horticulture

[Editor's Note: As the warmer weather of summer sends Americans out-of-doors for their leisure pursuits, in some cases to try once again to prove that green thumbs are made, not born, we're reminded of how many people love to insist that gardening is a relaxing, almost meditative pastime. The story below is the first-person tale of one individual — a veteran criminal justice professional — who has indeed found spiritual as well as physical renewal through gardening, and has convinced a tough-sell crowd that they, too, can derive singular benefits by returning to the soil.]

By Catherine Sneed Marcum

In 1982, I was very ill with kidney disease. That, coupled with my very stressful counseling job at the San Francisco County Jail and my family responsibilities, was almost too much. I was really going down.

My doctor said, "The chemotherapy isn't working. I don't know what to do. You could stay in the hospital or you could go home." I went home, and I came to work the next day. I could barely walk, and I looked very funny because I had edema, which is severe water retention. As a woman, it was very hard to walk around looking funny. But I got past it, and I think I got past it by gardening.

I've been in remission now for several years. My doctor is a nice person who now feels that the chemotherapy did it. I don't feel that. I feel gardening and the changes I made in my diet put me in remission, and saved my life.

Gardening has given me personal strength, and focused me. I feel I'm a brand new person that I didn't dream I could be. My attitude has changed; I have hope that my life's work, counseling, means something.

I started as a camp counselor in high school and did that for about six years. Then I wanted to be a lawyer. I went to law school, and learned that lawyers don't get a chance to counsel. That's

not their job, even though they're called "counselors." So, around 1981, I began working at the San Francisco County Jail as a counselor.

But I found that I was not getting the prisoners' attention. They were not focusing on what we were talking about because they were in tremendous pain, and because jail is such a crazy, chaotic place, with very painful things happening all around. It also became clear to me that even if we were able to get down to why they were here, and what they wanted to do with their lives, there was still a serious block. They didn't have basic educational or job skills to make different lives for themselves.

When I was a kid, my father had an incredible rose garden. We had a lot of kids in our family, and we'd always work every weekend, slaving away in his rose garden. But I always thought I couldn't grow anything. I never had a house plant that lived, for instance. What made me become interested in gardening was reading Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" when I was in the hospital and very sick. I was really inspired by how those people drew strength from the soil.

I realized that people I was working with were like the people in "The Grapes of Wrath." They're independent, these men and women, and think they are going to make it on their own. The problem is that they are making it in a socially unacceptable way, through criminal activity, so they really don't make it at all. I thought that if they had a legal way of making it, perhaps they would take that way. I felt that if gardening could heal me, with a physical illness, then it could heal these people with emotional illnesses. So that is what inspired me to become a gardener — the combination of being sick, and of feeling like I was getting nowhere with the people I was counseling. Not because they didn't like me or because I didn't have rapport with them, but because they had no way to make it in the world.



Marcum stands in the San Francisco County Jail greenhouse, which she and the inmates restored to productive purposes. (Photos by Carol Olwell)

There were wonderful buildings and equipment on the jail grounds left over from when the county jail operated a farm to grow all its own food. I thought it was a shame to waste this space and the prisoners' time. There is nothing to do here. We literally have a captive audience. Many of them can spend their whole jail sentences, which can be up to a year, watching television, playing cards, fighting — all out of pure boredom. The median age here is 24. A lot of them begin at 18, going nowhere. I thought gardening would be an alternative for them and for myself, as well.

I started this program in 1984. Some of the prisoners and I cleaned up and fixed the old greenhouses that were just rotting away. Then we started a small market garden. Some of the produce was used here at the jail; some was sold to a few local restaurants and to two of the largest local organic food stores in San Francisco. My biggest problem was that I could not always supply the demand. One of the stores wanted us to come every other day with an incredible volume. But because this is a jail, there would be an emergency or a jail suicide, and they'd lock down the jail, so we couldn't work in the garden or get the produce out.

Every evening, after my husband and I got our kids in bed, I would start reading, trying to figure out what to do. It was driving me nuts, not having a real horticultural background. I knew that this program really had a potential to grow, and it needed someone who really knew what they were doing. So I decided to take a leave from my counseling position and go to school. I did the first semester at Emerson College in England, studying biodynamic gardening. But I found their course more designed for farmers than for gardeners, and I messed my family terribly. So I came back, apprenticed at the Green Gulch Farm in Marin, and then did the agro-ecology program at the University of California at Santa Cruz.

There are about 700 men and about 50 women at the jail, and I counsel both populations. I get constant requests from prisoners wanting to join the program, but only a small percentage are able to participate. Some see it as a possibility for employment, and some just see it as

a chance to grow things, or to be outside, where it is serene and quiet.

They also know that it is a small group, and they will be treated like a person. I really respect them. I deal with them as I would deal with anyone, and as I would want someone to deal with me or my family. I ask them to give 100 percent — all that they have. I ask everyone in the class to work as hard as they can, and to be respectful of people who maybe aren't respectful of them. I ask, but I also demand. I don't accept less. I think that is understood by the rest of the jail population.

I ask that they understand that we're a team. We're working together. And what we're doing is more important than ourselves. I tell them to accept the benefit of that. When I first say it, these guys laugh and say, "Ha! ha! She's so funny." But then they see that I mean it. The prisoners see how much gardening has meant to me.

I use gardening as a metaphor. When we're double-digging and preparing a bed, I can say, "You know what we're doing? Sure, we're preparing this seedbed and it is hard work, but also we're preparing a home; just like you need your home to be safe, to have the things that help you grow, so do these plants." So I'm constantly able to use metaphors that apply to their own lives.

Because it is an organic garden, I am able to say, "Well, we could take this chemical here and spray it on this stuff. But what's it going to do to us? What's it going to do to the other plants? It's the same thing. When you shoot up heroin, what does it do to you? What does it do to your family? What does it do to society? It's the same thing." It's the clearest way I've found to help them think about what's happening in their lives. I think it changes the way they see the world, or it can.

It certainly doesn't do for everyone, but some see the similarity. No one has nurtured these guys, and they haven't seen a lot of nurturing around them. They're learning to nurture something in the garden and they're being nurtured by this something. I say that all the time. You know, I've had these big bad tough guys say to me, "Oh Cathy, this is girls' work. I don't want to do nothin' with these plants." And two



Catherine Sneed Marcum

weeks later the same macho giant with the tattoos and the tracks down his arm is out there saying, "Hey, don't step on my babies!"

So there is a possibility that I, along with the plants, can give these people some hope to go on with their lives, or even make a life, because that isn't happening in their lives now, or in the prison system. There is no hope here, there is no life; it is all death and scars and pain.

None of these people are here for life; most of them are going to come back where they came from. So I think it makes sense to try to give people hope; otherwise they come back with rage and pain and take it out on everyone else. Prisons have operated jail farms forever, but I don't think there are any programs doing horticulture as therapy, which is what we're doing. But it's not just therapy; it's job training and counseling as well.

It reminds me of when I was a camp counselor, where you nurture the inner-city children for a short period of time and then they go back to an unnurturing world. But still, it's like a seed. It's planted somewhere, and you never know, maybe the conditions will hap-

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Forum:

Stability and continuity are needed to fight drugs

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we continue to organize and reorganize ad infinitum? We are already the laughingstock of the international law enforcement community. We are the only country that has no continuity, organizationally or in leadership personnel. This applies to our participation in international bodies such as the Commission of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), and regional organizations such as the Franco-American-Canadian Heroin Committee. Every year or two new faces and new organizations appear on the horizon, much to the consternation of our allies. In 10 years there have been three administrators of DEA, not counting acting administrators. The Director of the German Federal Criminal Police, who just retired, was in office throughout the tenures of all three of our DEA administrators.

Just changing the initials from the defunct ONNT to a newly created NDIC is not going to provide the intelligence product needed to attack the traffic and serve policy makers in strategy devel-

opment and resource allocation.

We do have a long established drug enforcement agency now, known as DEA, which emerged from the predecessor agencies FBN, BDAC, and BNDD. All these organizational and name changes were for the purpose of centralizing the drug enforcement responsibility in one agency.

Unfortunately, we have experienced a whittling away of the authority of DEA, a process started under the Carter Administration and continued to the present. The creation of the so-called drug czar's office has not reversed the trend; indeed, it has accelerated it. Remember Winston Churchill's admonition: "When it is not necessary to change, it is necessary not to change." Return DEA to its lead agency position for all drug enforcement, including intelligence collection and analysis, and stop the constant personnel reshuffling.

Provide continuity and stability to the agency and furnish some of the resources designated for NDIC to the DEA Office of Intelligence. The American public will be better served and money will be saved.

Jobs

Police Officers. The Town of Breckenridge, Colo., is seeking qualified police officers who wish to continue their careers in a setting that promotes personal growth and professionalism.

Minimum requirements include two years municipal law enforcement experience as a certified police officer. Proven public relations skills are an absolute requirement. Applicants who meet the minimum requirements may be invited to take a written test, polygraph and psychological examinations, extensive background investigation and physical exam. Written test will be scheduled on an as-needed basis to establish a long-term eligibility list. Beginning salary is \$27,110, with excellent benefits.

To apply, submit completed Breckenridge application to: Police Recruitment, Town of Breckenridge, Box 168, 150 Ski Hill Road, Breckenridge, CO 80424. EOE/MF.

Loss Investigator. Alamo Rent A Car is offering a career opportunity for a proven loss investigator.

The qualified candidate must possess strong investigative experience, preferably in law enforcement. A bachelor's degree is preferred. Applicants must be available to travel 50 percent of the time. The successful candidate will be responsible for investigating losses

from theft and/or fraud and preparing reports on potential theft and fraud. Nonsmokers are preferred.

Alamo offers a salary range of \$28,000 to \$32,000, along with a comprehensive benefits package. For consideration, forward resume, salary history and requirements to: Alamo Rent A Car, Family Wellness, P.O. Box 22776, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33335.

State-Certified Police Officers. The City of Syracuse, N.Y., is seeking Hispanic/Latino New York Certified Police Officers who are presently employed as such, for lateral-entry transfer.

The salary for Syracuse Police Officer ranges from \$20,890 to \$31,787 depending upon years of service. The Syracuse Police Department has more than 450 sworn personnel and provides urban policing for a city of 165,000.

Syracuse, located in Central New York, offers its municipal employees first-rate schools, health care facilities, performing arts centers, and spectacular outdoor recreation areas.

Fringe benefits provided Syracuse police officers include: comprehensive health care, dental plan, retirement, workers compensation, life insurance, and disability benefits. Also, longevity service pay, deferred compensation plan, and flexible benefits program.

Qualified applicants should contact

the Syracuse Police Department's Personnel Division, 511 South State Street, Syracuse, New York 13202. (315) 442-5290

Research Analyst. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, a state agency working to reduce crime and improve criminal justice management through information technology, policy development, research, and technical assistance, anticipates an opening for a research analyst in its Statistical Analysis Center.

The analyst hired will assist in all Statistical Analysis Center activities, take primary responsibility for the "Cost of Justice in Illinois" project, support the use and further development of the time series and spatial statistical software developed by the center, and assist in the development and testing of projection methods for offenses, arrests, and other criminal justice system activities.

Qualifications include: Competence in research, statistical analysis, and computer applications; excellent written and verbal communication ability; knowledge and skills equivalent to a B.A. or M.A. degree with courses in statistics, criminal justice, economics, sociology or related fields. Familiarity with Illinois criminal justice and working knowledge of time series analysis and geographic statistics would be helpful. Salary range: \$21,000 to \$27,000, depending on qualifications and funding. Anticipated start date: August/September 1990.

To apply, send resume, sample of writing (report or publication preferred), and the names of three references to: Jan Oncken, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606-3997. EOE.

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Jailhouse blues yield to green in SF

Continued from Page 9

pen to make it grow. And maybe not.

I think gardening has the potential to make people whole again, and unless people are whole, they're not going to make it. They're not going to stay out of jail, and they're not going to stop doing bad things to other people. A lot of people here do bad things done to them and because they don't see a connection between themselves and society. I think gardening shows the connection. They see how the plants are connected to the earth and how we are connected to the plants. That's how becoming whole happens, or can happen.

In the beginning, when I tried to start this program, everybody thought I was nuts. First of all, the staff didn't think that I would get the prisoners involved, or that they would be interested. And even if they were mildly interested, the staff thought that I could not get them to work because they were lazy good-for-nothings who were afraid of work, basically bad people.

My experience is that the prisoners outwork anybody that I've ever seen. Now the staff sees that the prisoners want to come outside and work, even in the pouring rain. They come in muddy and excited, talking about the work and saying things like, "Well, I'm going to get a job." The staff saw prisoners get jobs, and it is slowly changing their attitudes.

The prisoners don't get a dime. They do it because they know that they're learning, they like what they are doing, and the money made from the program goes back to the City of San Francisco. I think this is also part of the healing process. The prisoners have done something bad to society and to themselves. In order to be healed, they have to feel that they are able to give something back.

The prisoners have also involved other staff. They started explaining to the deputies and others what they were doing out there. They gave them our leftover seedlings, explaining how to care for the plants. Now there are some deputies and staff who have started gardens, and I see the difference in them, too. They come in with, "This is happening in my garden..."

It's also made a difference for me. I'm a civilian here, a woman, and I'm black. All those things got together and it was hard for the other staff to even

think of me as a person. Gardening has brought us together as nothing else did.

There is a bad attitude in this culture about work, physical work. That's another thing that I try to teach the prisoners with gardening. It's your attitude that counts. If you see it as demeaning, then it is demeaning. A lot of these guys say, "No, I'm not going to do any physical labor, or pick up a shovel. I want to be a pimp." Where does that attitude come from? Some of it comes from a society saying when you do physical labor, you're like a slave. One way to get these guys to rethink that is to see me doing physical labor. They see that it doesn't make me less of a person.

Also, I constantly talk about what important work we're doing. I remind them that the person double-digging the beds is as important as the person that drives the tractor. They see how compost is the most important thing that we deal with — it's not just garbage.

We have to change that attitude for our youngsters as well. One of my daughters once said to me, "Mom, I want to be like you when I grow up, but I don't want to be a gardener!" What she was saying was, "I don't want to be dirty all the time. You're always covered with something, and the mummies on TV aren't covered with something; they're always clean and they don't have manure under their fingernails or muddy boots..."

And I said, "You can be like me when you grow up, and you know that I am a gardener." I want my daughters to see me doing something I want to do, something that I choose to do, something I'm learning because I want to learn it, and that I've had to sacrifice to do so.

This program really does excite me, but it's hard because it's in a jail, with all the despair, horror, and pain of that. But I like what I'm doing and I like the people I work with. I feel that I'm doing something to help society and myself. It is important to me that these people get healed, because I want them to have that opportunity for themselves, and because I have children. I want them to live in a healed world.

(Reprinted with permission from "Gardening from the Heart: Why Gardeners Garden," by Carol Olwell. Antelope Island Press, 1990. \$18.95.)

Chicago police looking to hold the line on crack

Continued from Page 5

activity in their neighborhoods.

Police said Chicago's crack problem has been far less serious than that of cities such as New York, Miami and Detroit because the gangs that dominate drug trafficking in that city have kept supplies limited to prevent decentralization of the drug trade.

The recent arrests are believed to be mostly independent dealers, indicating that some challenges to the gang domination have been successful, officials said.

The dealers typically process the drug on the premises and sell it in .10 gram doses for \$20, police reported. They also charge users \$2 to smoke the drug on the premises.

Last December, Chicago and Federal law enforcement agents broke up

what was then labeled the single largest crack operation in the city, which reportedly operated 24 hours a day and made several millions of dollars. Two of those arrested in that raid have been convicted and are awaiting sentencing.

Chicago officials said they remain optimistic they can control the crack problem before it creates the high rates of murder and violence other cities have experienced. "Our objective is to react to it very quickly so it doesn't become epidemic," Risley said.

Law Enforcement News is available for bulk distribution to conferences, workshops and classes. Availability may be limited. Contact the Circulation Department.

PATROL OFFICERS

The Village of Lombard is accepting applications for the position of patrol officer. Applications are available at the Lombard Police Department, 235 E. Wilson, Lombard, Ill. Completed applications must be returned by midnight August 17, 1990.

Requirements: The persons we need are between 21 and 35 years of age and have a high school diploma or its equivalent. They must be able to pass physical agility test, written, oral, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. They must be a U.S. citizen with vision 20/50 correctable to 20/20.

Starting salary is \$25,515, with paid health and life insurance, uniforms supplied, excellent fringe benefits, eligible for retirement in 20 years.

The Village of Lombard is an equal opportunity employer.

For further information and/or application, contact: Judi Ruchalski, Lombard Police Department, 235 E. Wilson Ave., Lombard, IL 60148. (708) 620-5955.

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Upcoming Events

SEPTEMBER

1. NRA Firearms Instructor Certification Course. Presented by Operational Support Services Inc. To be held in Spring, Tex.

4-6. High-Risk Incident Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$350.

4-Oct. 12. Certificate Program In Delinquency Control. Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles, Calif. Tuition: \$2,500.

5-7. Law Enforcement Shotgun. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$300.

6-7. Executive/VIP Protection. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$375.

6-June 22, 1991. Police Administration Training Program. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$6,500.

7. Risk Management: Deadly Force Litigation, Liability & Polity. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas, Fe. \$95 (SLEI member); \$120 (non-member).

7-8. Advocacy In Action: The Future Is Now. Presented by the National Victim Center. To be held in Indianapolis. Fee: \$25 (NVC member); \$35 (non-member).

10-11. Measuring Productivity in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$175.

10-12. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$495.

10-12. Fanatic Mentality & Occult Investigations. Presented by IPAC Training Inc. To be held in Alexandria, Va. Fee: \$325.

10-13. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.

10-13. 36th Annual Seminar & Exhibit. Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in San Francisco.

10-14. Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

10-14. dBase III for Law Enforcement Using Microcomputers. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

10-14. Tactical Operations I. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$500.

10-14. Quality Supervision In Law

Enforcement. Presented by the National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute. To be held in Safety Harbor, Fla. Fee: \$385.

10-14. Strategic Vice Investigation; Obscenity, Prostitution, Child Pornography. Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale. Fee: \$400 (in-state); \$450 (out-of-state).

10-21. At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

10-21. Police Instructor Techniques. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

10-21. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

10-21. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Media, Pa. Fee: \$595.

10-21. At-Scene Accident Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

10-28. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice & Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$870.

12-14. Drug Demand Reduction. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Council. To be held in San Diego. No fee.

12-14. Excellence Through Leadership. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250.

14. Research Methods In Law Enforcement. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$295 (SLEI member); \$395 (non-member).

17-18. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$295.

17-19. Strategic Planning In Law Enforcement. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$195 (SLEI member); \$295 (non-member).

17-19. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in New York. Fee: \$495.

17-19. Deadly Physical Force: Police-Involvement Shootings. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

17-21. Crime Scene Technicians Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

17-21. Homicide Investigation. Presented

by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

17-21. Tactical Operations II. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$500.

17-21. Basic Crime Scene Technician Workshop. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

18-21. Yesterday's Child, Today's Victim: Crimes Against the Elderly. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$150.

19-21. Tactical Operations Management. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$295.

20-21. Use of Non-Deadly Force Techniques. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$150.

22-23. Fire & Arson Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Alexandria, Va.

24-25. Interviewing the Sexually Abused Child. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.

24-26. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Fee: \$495.

24-26. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in San Francisco. Fee: \$495.

24-26. Police Civil Liability & the Defense of Citizen Misconduct Complaints. Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$449 (early registration, before Aug. 13).

24-26. Understanding Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.

24-26. Understanding Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, S.C.

24-27. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

24-27. Undercover/Confidential Informant Operations. Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Organized Crime Centre. Fee: \$400 (in-state); \$450 (out-of-state).

24-28. Police Applicant Background Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

24-28. Advanced Drug Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technol-

ogy & Management. Fee: \$395

24-28. Police Traffic Radar Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$395.

24-28. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

24-28. Improving Teamwork In Law Enforcement Organizations. Presented by the National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute. To be held in Kansas City, Mo. Fee: \$385.

24-28. Project Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

24-28. Microcomputer-Assisted Traffic Accident Reconstruction: EDCRASIL. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.

24-28. Basic Financial Crime Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

24-Oct. 5. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.

24-Oct. 5. Technical Accident Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

25-27. Community Strategies to Prevent Drug Abuse. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Council. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$175 (early registration, before Aug. 28).

26-28. Annual Conference of the Criminal Justice Statistics Association. To be held in Denver

27-28. Radio Dispatchers' Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Brewster, N.Y.

27-28. Radio Dispatchers' Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, W. Va.

28-30. Employee Assistance Programs: Policy & Procedure. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250.

OCTOBER

1-2. Advanced Investigative Hypnosis. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$195.

1-3. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$495.

1-3. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Boston. Fee: \$495.

1-5. Instructor Development. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450.

1-5. Advanced Financial Crime Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

1-5. Video I: Introductory Surveillance Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$650.

1-5. Field Training Officers' Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.

1-12. Underwater Search & Recovery. Presented by the Metro-Dade Police Department. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$995.

1-26. School of Police Supervision. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$525 (SLEI member); \$750 (non-member).

1-Dec. 7. School of Police Staff & Command. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$2,000.

4-5. Executive/VIP Protection. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Tulsa, Okla. Fee: \$375.

6. NRA Firearms Instructor Certification. Presented by Operational Support Services Inc. To be held in Spring, Tex.

8-10. Administration, Management & Supervision of the Field Training Officer Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

8-10. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$495.

8-11. Advanced Hostage Negotiation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

8-11. Police Media Relations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

8-12. Basic Investigative & Forensic Hypnosis. Presented by the Alamo Area Law Enforcement Academy. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$495.

8-12. Vehicle Dynamics. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

8-12. Police Traffic Radar Instructor Training. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

8-12. Video II: Advanced Surveillance Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

8-12. Video Production I. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

8-19. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$615.

8-19. Supervision of Police Personnel. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.

8-19. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$595.

9-11. Law Enforcement Shotgun Training. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$300.

10-12. Sexual Abuse: Development, Dynamics & Profiles. Presented by IPAC Training Inc. To be held in Alexandria, Va. Fee: \$350.

15-17. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$495.

15-19. Law Enforcement Fitness Instructor Certification. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

15-19. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$365.

15-19. Tactical Operations I. Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$500.

15-19. Locks & Locking Devices I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$650.

15-19. Drug Unit Commanders' Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

15-19. Investigation of Gangs & Their Criminal Activities. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.

15-26. Traffic Accident Reconstruction I. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$700.

16-18. Supervising the Problem Employee. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250.

16-18. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$495.

16-19. Court Security. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$105.

22-24. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Milwaukee. Fee: \$495.

22-25. Practical Crime Analysis. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$320.

22-25. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.

For further information

Alamo Area Law Enforcement Academy, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78285. (512) 691-5655.

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454. (312) 763-2800.

American Society for Industrial Security, 1655 N. Fort Myer Dr., Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22209 (703) 522-5800.

Association of Police Planning & Research Officers, c/o Pat Eldridge, (512) 886-2696.

Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 492-1810.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669/70.

Criminal Justice Statistics Association, 444 N. Capitol St., N.W., Suite 606, Washington, DC 20001.

Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007 (213) 743-2497.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St., S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. 1-800-235-4723.

International Homicide Investigators Association, c/o Cindy Lent, FBI Academy, (703) 640-1335.

IPAC Training Inc., 1 Woodfield Lake, Suite 139, Schaumburg, IL 60173. (708) 240-2200.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Metro-Dade Police Department, Training Bureau, Attn.: Sgt. Liz Brown, 9601 N.W. 58th St., Miami, FL 33178. (305) 594-1001

National Crime Prevention Council, 1700 K St., N.W., 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20006. (202) 466-6272.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300 N.W. 62nd St., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. (305) 776-7500.

National Law Enforcement Leadership Institute, P.O. Box 1715, Safety Harbor, FL 34695. (813) 726-2004.

National Victim Center, 307 W. 7th St., Suite 1001, Fort Worth, TX 76102. (817) 877-3355.

Operational Support Services Inc., c/o Dr. David L. Salmon, 3310 Candlecoak, Spring, TX 77388. (713) 288-9190.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011

University of Delaware, Attn. Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4434, 4440.

Naming names:

A painstaking, 10-year effort to document all law enforcement line-of-duty deaths in American history enters its final phase, and a foundation rises up in the Midwest to create a living memorial to remember the honored dead. **On Page 1.**

Flower power in San Francisco:

A veteran inmate counselor at the San Francisco County Jail finds a distinctive way to provide prisoners with job training, self-satisfaction, fresh air and peace of mind: a thriving urban horticulture program. **On Page 9.**

Also in this issue:
The battle over body-armor standards lands in Congress' lap with a bill to give the Feds tough regulatory powers. **Page 1.**
A sheriff and his deputies make a personal appeal to voters to win approval of a measure allowing new hiring and equipment purchases. **Page 3.**
Rap music needn't be simply a way of riling the police. Rappers have banded together to spread the message that crime is a quick path to self-destruction. **Page 5.**

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